

The

Hillsborough Recorder

Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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1877.

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Savannah Morning News, FOR 1877.

On the 1st of January, the News entered upon its 27th volume of a prosperous existence. Its uniform consistency as a Democratic journal and its steadfast devotion to principle makes it the test of the political faith of thousands of readers.

In the future, as in the past, no pains will be spared to make the Morning News in every respect still more deserving of the confidence and patronage which has been so liberally extended to it by the people of Georgia and Florida. The ample means of the establishment will be devoted to the improvement of the paper in all its departments, and to making it a comprehensive, instructive, and reliable medium for the current news. Its staff of special correspondents at Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and other points of interest---has been reorganized with a view of meeting every possible emergency that may arise, and pains will be taken to make its commercial news, foreign and domestic complete and reliable.

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Savannah, Ga.

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AND DEALER IN

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Mr. E. L. GRANGER, has also added a Stamping Department, where all kind of stamping will be done at moderate prices.

March 25

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE AND BUSINESS.

DISTURBING CONGREGATIONS.

Some of the Eastern papers are expressing the opinion that the reaction which set in after the panic of 1873, has spent its force, and that the general trade of the country is not only improving but is even now as good as ought reasonably to be expected. They hold that the statistics of the year will show a fair average business done and a healthy condition of affairs, and that those who expect the same activity in all the departments of industry that prevailed prior to during the war and for some years subsequently will be disappointed. There is truth in this. Apart from the shattering of confidence by the financial panic of 1873 and the long list of mercantile failures that followed it, the war and the inflation of the currency had stimulated over-production to an extent that when the crash came and incomes were reduced, and mills and factories stopped, and so much labor thrown out of employment thereby, the ability to buy at ruling prices was greatly weakened, inasmuch as not only workingmen but all classes of people were compelled to reduce their expenses. Every branch of trade suffered in consequence until the price of all kinds of commodities fell gradually to a point within the means of the generality of consumers. Of late, by reason of the economy thus practiced, trade has shown signs of revival, and quite a number of mills and factories that were idle, or whose operatives were put on short time, have resumed work. But the business done now is on smaller profits and its volume very sensibly diminished from what it once was. Perhaps all industries, that of producing iron from the ore and of its manufacture into nails and bars and plates is suffering more than any other, for the reason that extension of old and the construction of new railroad lines has almost entirely ceased, and with this cessation the necessity for additional equipment. How enormously the building of railroads added to the industrial activity and indirectly to the general trade of the country during the years that followed the close of the war, can be understood when it is remembered that there was expended on the Northern Pacific alone thirty millions of dollars. The losses sustained by investors in that and other roads under construction at the same time, and the throwing out of employment of so many thousands of workingmen with no other industrial field open to them, checked the circulation of currency, loaded the banks with money they could not use, and indisposed capitalists to embark in new enterprises. The result was that, as statistics show, the failures in the New England and Middle States during the past four years amounted in the aggregate to over five hundred millions of dollars, and in the Western States to one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. At the same time the people have been taxed to pay the annual interest on an accumulated debt of the Federal, State, county and municipal governments amounting in the aggregate to over seven hundred millions of dollars. All these causes combined have lessened the ability of the country to buy. That ability is the measure of the trade we now have, and of what we are to have hereafter. The best feature of our commercial and financial condition is that it has become healthy. What is done is done cautiously. A quietus has been put upon wild reckless speculative enterprises; the planters in the South are recovering from their improvidence, and there is a large force demand at good prices for the grain and other products of the West. The future, there, looks hopeful, but the intensity of the crisis through which we have passed will make entire recovery correspondingly slow.---*Baltimore Sun.*

Having lately opened a hashery, I send you these my rules and regulations. This house will be considered strictly in temperature. None but the brave deserves the fare. Persons owing bills for board will be paid for bills.

Boarders who do not wish to pay their bills in advance are requested to advance and pay.

Boarders are expected to wait on the cook---for meals.

Sheets will be changed once in six months, or more if necessary.

Double boarders can have two beds with a room in it as they chose.

Boarders are earnestly requested to pull off their boots if they can conveniently do so, of course.

Beds with or without bugs.

All money or other valuables are to be left in care of the proprietor. This is insisted upon as he will be held responsible for no other losses.

Inside matthers will not be furnished to editors under any consideration.

Relatives coming to make a six months visit will be welcome, but when they bring half of their household furniture, virtue will cease to be a forbearance.

Single men with their families are not to be boarded.

Dreams will be charged for by the dozen.

Night mares hired out at very reasonable rates.

LONDON, August 29.—The editor of the Madras *Times*, who is a member of the Relief Committee, writes under date of August 1 as follows: "The population in Southern India more or less affected by famine numbers 24,000,000. In the most favorable circumstances at least one-sixth of the people will die. The famine is measurably greater than was that in Bengal. Twenty-three people in all died of starvation in Bengal. In Madras no camp of 3,000 rises morning after morning without leaving thirty corpses. In the interior the distress is most fearful. One gentleman passing down a valley in the Wyndham district counted twenty-nine dead bodies on the road. A coffee-planter, seeking shelter from the rain in a hut, found six decomposing corpses in it. On any day, and every day, mothers may be seen in the street of Madras offering their children for sale, while the foundling portion of the poor-house is full of infants found by the police on the roads, deserted by their parents. Since the famine began 500,000 people have died of want and distress. The first big tragedy may be expected in Mysore. In that province, indeed, information has reached me from Bangalore of two cases of cannibalism already."

Good deeds remain—all things else perish.

He is a slave that cannot command himself.

In the company of strangers silence is safe.

Change of weather is the discourse of fools.

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife.

He that grasps at too much hold nothing fast.

He that falls to-day may be up again to-morrow.

As love thinks no evil, so envy speaks no good.

Honest men's words are as good as their bonds.

Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye.

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

Discreet wives have sometimes neither eyes nor ears.

I know of nobody who wants to die this year.

Children are certain cares, but uncertain comforts.

To see what is right and not to do it, is want of courage.

Blessings are often not valued till they are gone.

Charity begins at home, but should not end there.

A wise man will make more opportunities than finds.

Delays increase desires, and sometimes extinguish them.

If you have no enemies it is a sign that fortune has forgotten you.

Has the Grange done any good? This is a question the uninformed often ask.

The number of people who want something for nothing is large. They are always looking for benefits; they come into the Grange with a spasmodic jerk; they are soon disappointed and fly off the handle; they are always looking for corners and when they dodge one corner they run sharp against two others; they are never pleased to see anybody succeed; they are often disgruntled and would like the Order well if it benefited them alone and always down everybody else; they are never willing to help themselves; for fear they will help somebody else—and this class of folks is in every institution—it is a great pity that some of this class is in our Order. The Order will survive in spite of all the grumbling, bickering, and flying off the handle. To say nothing of social and other advantages, the reduction in transportation from our great commercial centers is sufficient to remunerate every member of the Order, in the State—this cannot be denied. Let us work to extend our fraternal feelings throughout our Brotherhood and draw closer the cords that bind us.---*Patron of Husbandry.*

I am very particular about my bathing dress, for there is everything in a bath suit, remarked a sparsely built belle to an admirer at Atlantic City. "Yes," was the dry reply, "and very little sometimes." Tableau.

When you mean to save begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the rad lane.

MARK TWAIN'S HOTEL.

Having lately opened a hashery, I send

you these my rules and regulations.

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Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 12. 1877.

THE REVENUE REGIME.

The Charlotte Observer of the 1st inst., has a long letter from Ashevilles devoted to an exposition of the conduct of Marshall Douglass, with an array of evidence damning enough to hurl him from office if he were not the pet of an administration just at this moment in all the throes of a civil service reform revolution. Perhaps the coat of white wash lately laid upon the Marshal will fall off of itself, and then the President may see him as he is viewed by the people of Western North Carolina. But, meanwhile, we do not measure ourselves bound to press upon Mr. Hayes advice of which he has already had enough; if he is sincere in his purposes of reform; more of it is breath wasted, if he is not.

Our purpose was merely to call attention to certain statements made officially by special agent, Joseph G. Hester—had authority, we admit, if dependent only upon his testimony, but fully borne out by ample corroboration—bearing upon the character of the Internal Revenue service. Not very long since, the Supreme Court of North Carolina promulgated an opinion, in a question of disputed jurisdiction, by which, in all future time, unless the higher tribunal of the Supreme Court of the United States should otherwise decide, the simplest liberty is given to the creatures of this service to do as they list. And not many years back, in this same conflict of jurisdiction, the people remember to have seen the notorious Lee Dunlap, the insolent negro ruffian of an inoffensive white man, wrested from his righteous doom, and practically liberated, that the United States might be authoritatively declared to be supreme over the criminal jurisdiction of North Carolina. This authorization is the most offensive form of subjugation to which the South has been made subject. It overthrows at a word the whole doctrine of State Rights. It arrests the rights of the States to enforce their own well considered criminal code; and it puts the lives and the fortunes of the people, and the good order of society absolutely at the mercy of the mercenaries whose characteristics are sketched by a United States official.

Complaint has gone up every where in this State from a wronged and outraged people of the unlawful exercise of Federal law. The United States authorities have paid no heed to the complaint, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by its decision, do not think them worthy of regard. Now hear Hester: "Respectable citizens, against whom there was neither evidence, complaint or warrant, were arrested by deputy marshals, handcuffed, guarded, and marched about the country for a number of days, brought before a commissioner before any warrant was obtained and by him tried, and discharged for want of proof."

And against whom there was evidence, complaint or warrant, process has been executed in the most brutal and offensive manner, and with a wantonness of destructive ness that argued a most supreme contempt for the rights of the people of North Carolina, and a reliance absolutely sublime upon the invincible and indisputable support of the Federal government. The most oppressive of laws may be endured with some little philosophy if they are enforced with something akin to gentleness. Can that enforcement other than exasperate when entrusted to such hands as Hester thus sketches?

"In addition to malfeasance and fraud, the moral conduct of a majority of the deputy marshals is intolerable. Houses are broken into and searched without warrant, women frightened and insulted, the dogs of offending citizens shot down and trespassers committed at will."

Drunkenness, insolence and profanity mark their course, making them a terror to peaceable citizens, and a disgrace to the government they represent."

And the Supreme Court of North Carolina, with ample means of acquiring the same information that Hester has given to the world has earned for itself an eternity of infamy by deliberately inflicting upon the State a tyranny from which, under existing laws, there is no relief except in revolution.

Let a Democratic Congress give this matter its attention.

DEATH OF THIERS.

The great French statesman and historian died suddenly a few days since of apoplexy. He was the great man of France of this age; for though a civilian, he commanded more weighty influence over his fellow countrymen than any man of his day. At one time President of the French Republic, he bid fair, in case of the retirement of McMahon, which present complications make a probable event, to have been again returned to the Presidency after having passed the age of fourscore.

We take from the New York Sun, the following happy compound of the qualities of the deceased statesman:

In parliamentary eloquence he was as powerful, if not as brilliant, as Mirabeau. In history he equals Livy. In politics he was not surpassed by Pitt; while in diplomacy he was worth Villeroy and Metternich combined. His low extraction, his obscure youth, his not irreproachable early manhood, were all forgotten. From the day when he first became a Cabinet Minister, forty-seven years ago, he remained an unshaken power. At the close of the great national crisis in 1871 he became the master and redeemer of his country; and at the age of eighty, on the very eve of his death, he was still considered the only man fit to preside over her destinies. There is not another man like him anywhere, and there is not another country which so much needs such a man.

READ MORE.

From the German correspondent of the Raleigh Observer, we clip the following words of wisdom:

"What is the great special aim that the advocates of Southern education now most to take?" A Virginia gentleman was once asked in my hearing. He answered: "Teach the boys and the girls to read much; above all, teach them the habit of reading, so that they will never leave it off, like the Germans," he concluded. And surely that voice should be heard which saith to our boys: "A habit of reading is more to be desired than diplomas; yes, even than many high honors;" and to our girls: "And sweeter than to revel in nonsense." For it bindeth that arch enemy of our growth, Ignorance, and taketh away that sting of misery and of old age. Loneliness.

The great secret of thorough education is in the hand of every one who has mastered the first rudiments of learning. To him who can read is entrusted the key with which to open all knowledge. To him, with this magic pass word, it is to enter upon all the treasure of the world. To him is given the amulet to guard him from vice, the charm to solace him in trouble, the alchemy that turns darkness into light, and solitude into the busy peopled region of pleasant companionship. And to him is given the lever to move the world, the weapon with which to beat down the strokes of adverse fortune, the armor to make him invincible in conflict with ever pressing trouble.

Read, young men, read. You, who pass your time in the drudgery of work and who bemoan your hard fate that you have no education, remember, that you say what is not true. If you can read, it is with you to say where your education shall stop.

You may confine it to the narrow limits fixed by your own indolence, or you may expand it to the absorption of all the intellectual food lavishly spread all around you. Education is yours, if you will it.

Read more. "Reading bindeth the arch enemy of our growth, Ignorance, and taketh away that sting of old age. Loneliness;" and it doth more; It guardeth us against that watchful enemy of the soul, Idleness, and it supplantheth that active progeny of idleness, Vice, with the companionship of its happy antithesis, an ever satisfying Virtue.

INFERIOR COURTS ESTABLISHED.

On Monday, the 3rd instant, action was had in several of the counties of the State upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the Inferior Court system.

We give the result as far as we have heard. And we will here remark, that as no special day is fixed by the law for action on the question, it is in the power of the magistrates of any county, at any future time to act. This liberty of action gives the Magistrates of this and other counties full time for deliberation.

The following counties have established the Courts: Greenville, Halifax, Rowan, Alamance, Craven, Wayne, Bertie, Mecklenburg, Wilson and Forsyth; and the following counties refuse to establish them: Guilford, Chatham, Cumberland, Harnett, Iredell and Buncombe.

In Alamance, the court consists of J. L. Scott, Isaac Holt and D. W. Kerr. E. S. Parker, Solicitor and R. S. Hunter, Clerk. In Craven, the Hon. M. E. Manly was elected Chairman of the court.

In Rowan, no clerk was chosen, the duties being left to be discharged by the Clerk of the Superior Court, as allowed by the Act.

Tom Scott, the rail road king, calls for such legislation by Congress as will authorize rail road companies to call directly upon the United States Government for troops to protect their property when attacked by strikers, upon the ground, that as commerce upon the waters is protected, so should be commerce on the land.

We do not see it so that way. And we doubt not that the country, smarting under the tyranny of such huge corporations as Tom Scott controls, and mindful of the corrupt and dangerous uses to which he has

put his vast revenues, are much more in the humor to shear him a little closer rather than invest him with more power, or give him unconstitutional protection.

That protection, if needed, can be fully furnished by the State authorities. But Scott knows that, lie aims at something more than protection for his corporate property. He joins hands with those who aim to centralize the government, and to obliterate all State lines, the best agency for which is a large standing army, which necessarily grows out of compliance with his proposal.

The New York Journal of Commerce, solves all trouble when it says on this subject of protection "rail roads should, by just dealing with the public, make national or State legislation unnecessary," farther than is guaranteed in the charters calling them into life.

BALTIMORE AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The great commercial emporium has again repeated the fully committed by one of her leading commercial papers some months since in defaming one of the most substantial foundations of her prosperity. We believe the Bulletin found few defenders for its insensate attack upon North Carolina; and we know that Baltimore merchants were concerned for the effects of such preposterous injustice; but they palliated it by the assertion, that if the Bulletin did represent the Commercial interests of Baltimore, it was only the interests of a special business. And so the people of North Carolina, mindful of past good will and past good deeds, and willing to keep unboken the friendly ties formed originally in war and cemented by the days of peace, accepted the explanation, and the pleasant relations went on unchanged. And Baltimore drummers came and went in growing numbers; and the North Carolina goober crop grew apace; and the persimmon trees stood by the way side loaded with neglected burdens, because, in the abundance of other fruits, and in the presence of gleaning fields of wheat and of corn, the people were spared the resort to what the Bulletin describes as their accustomed diet; and all promised the restoration of the "era of good feeling" between the two communities, when Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore hurled another bombshell into our midst; one more damaging in its effects, and more offensive and unpardonable; because, whilst the Bulletin only tried to fascinate over the physical laurels of North Carolina, Mayor Latrobe assailed its moral character and its integrity from the formidable height of official position.

Our people are proverbially patient and forbearing. Grateful for past kindness, they do not willingly yield to hasty resentments. They might pass by the malignity of the Bulletin if it had remained the sole assailant. But when the Mayor of Baltimore comes forward with official pronouncements to sanction and enforce the insult, then that City may find that the people of North Carolina will exhibit another of their characteristics. They are slow to move, but when they move, they move in earnest. Baltimore may find that turbulent folly has turned aside the tide that has enriched it, and which year by year was swelling in growing volume, to pour its wealth upon Richmond or upon Norfolk, always prepared to do as much as Baltimore could do; and with the sagacity and intelligence of their Merchants, and with their enviable advantages proving themselves rivals that Baltimore cannot affect or afford to dispise.

Again we say to Baltimore, beware!

The Wilmington Review publishes a letter giving a correct version of the fight at Reams' Station, which gives North Carolina its proper position in that gallant affair. Gen. Mahone claims it as his victory, when it appears that his brigade did not fire a gun, and the fighting was all done by three N. C. brigades. Mahone is as greedy of the honors of victory as he afterwards was in the appropriation of rail roads; and between him and the worshippers of Pickett, it will be eventually proved, by logical rules, that there was not a single soldier in the army of Northern Virginia but the brigades of Pickett and Mahone; and North Carolina will be left to wonder at her delusion in claiming that she furnished any troops at all for the war.

A large number of gentlemen from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and this State, have visited the "New Process" Cotton Factory in this city during the past month, and all were convinced that it is the greatest invention of the day for the cotton States. Of the success of the Clement Attachment there is not a doubt; the substitution of the old system of cotton manufacture by the "new process" is but a question of time. A company in North Carolina sent an order to this city last week for three Attachments. The Attachments are manufactured in this city. Memphis Patron of Husbandry.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A Richmond, Indiana, dispatch to the Herald says that Senator Morton is no better, if indeed he is not worse than he was a week ago.

BUSINESS OF WILMINGTON

For the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, the exports were 76,686 cotton, 23,714 spirits, 93,073 roses, 35,623 tar, and 4,188 crude turpentine, mastodon, and 36,480 cotton, 79,897 spirits, 448,454 roses, 34,640 tar and 1,291 crude turpentine, foreign; a total of exports for the year of 148,163 cotton, 108,611 spirits, 541,27 roses, 70,263 tar and 5,479 crude turpentine.

It will thus be seen that there has been an increase in exports this year over the last of 29,387 bales cotton, 9,157 ears spirits, 47,996 bbls. roses and 9,152 bbls. tar, and a decrease of 459 bbls. crude turpentine.—Star.

We have no doubt that fully three-fourths of the farmers of the Southwest are for the greenback and opposed to forced resumption. They should organize greenback clubs in every neighborhood, and at once get up petitions to Congress demanding the prompt repeal of the resumption act, the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and the issue of greenbacks sufficient to meet the business wants of the country. Congress will meet in October; let these petitions be crowded upon the two Houses by thousands.—Patron of Husbandry.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—A despatch from the health officer of Fernandina, Fla., to the health officer of this city acknowledges that the sickness in that city is yellow fever. All vessels and trains from that city will be quarantined.

The Sheriff of Moore county brought six prisoners to the penitentiary yesterday, all colored, and sentenced to terms from two to six years each.—Observer.

RESIGNED.—The following members of the General Assembly have sent in their resignations to Gov. Vance: W. N. McBane, Senator from Wayne and J. K. Davis, Representative from Lenoir. The latter gentleman was elected Sheriff to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sheriff Beeton, and the two former were elected Solicitors of the Inferior Court for their respective counties.—Observer.

Brother Cameron of the Hillsboro' Recorder says there are but two Post Offices between that town and this. The brother is mistaken, there are four, and we want a hack to carry the mail on this line three times a week.—Milton Chronicle.—Glad to hear it. So much the better. Then for the tri-weekly hack.

PURCELL HOUSE.—We understand that this popular house has been rented for the ensuing year by Messrs. H. & C. D. N. Cobb, who will continue the business there at the expiration of Col. Davis' lease, which expires October 1st. The new lessees are clever young gentlemen, both good business men, and we heartily wish them success.—Wilmington Review.

The Morganton Blade tells of a horrible assassination near Piedmont Springs. Rufus Pritchard had been arrested for adultery upon a charge brought by his wife, son, and brother, his son-in-law. No witnesses appeared and he was discharged. He then started to leave the State, when he was shot and killed, thirteen buck shot lodging in his breast. His paramour was with him, and we understand she swore that William Taylor, the son-in-law and brother-in-law of the deceased, was the man who fired the fatal shot.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS, Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE EYE AND EAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.

Sept. 22, 1877.

MORTGAGE SALES.

ON MONDAY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1877.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Hillsboro, the following property to satisfy certain Mortgages thereto held by the Hillsboro Building and Loan Association; to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Hillsboro, the property of the Rev. T. J. Gatti, a well known citizen.

One house and lot on the north side of Tryon street, known as lots no. 66, 68, 141 and 142, the property of Isaac R. Strayhorn.

One house and lot on the North side of King street, known as lots 219 and 220, as the Western extremity of said street, being the property of I. R. Strayhorn.

One house and lot containing three and one-half acres, lying on the south side of Eno river, the property of H. N. Brown, said property being at present occupied by Sam. Taylor.

C. C. TAYLOR, Soc. & Treas.

Hillsboro, B. & L. Association.

Sept. 12, 1877.

NOTICE.

The Board of Education for Orange County will meet in the Comet House on Saturday the 22nd of September 1877, for the purpose of proportioning the School fund for the present year.—Committees that have not reported the census of their districts are requested to do so by Friday, or they will be left out of the proportionment.

By order of the Board of Education of Orange County 7th Sept. 77.

JOHN LAWS, Sec.

Sept. 12, 1877.

TIMELY WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given that all violations of the Town Ordinances, forbidding the hitching of horses, mules or any animal whatever to the fence around the Court House square, will be rigidly enforced.

The fine is one dollar for each and every offense.

By order of the Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro.

Sept. 12, 1877.

SPRING SUPPLY OF MILITARINE.

Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in

Millinery, &c., from the best houses and manufacturers that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere.

APRIL 1877.

GIVEN AWAY.

4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any

one variety, to every new subscriber

to "N. C. FARMER". Only \$1.00 per year.

JAS. H. ENNIS, Pub.

Aug. 1, 1877.

Raleigh, N. C.

Apri. 1877.

WATT PLOUGHS.

Dr. T. J. WILSON, Agent of the Grange, has for sale the Watt Ploughs and fixtures at manufacturers prices.

GUANO AND SHINGLES.

THE TORN GUANO made especially for wharf

wall, to contain 25 to 35 per cent soluble

The Hillsborough Record.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 12 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. \$1.00.
" 6 months. .75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Personal.

The venerable John McRae, formerly of Fayetteville, now of Richmond county, stopped here on Wednesday last for a few hours to visit a place where he was once well known. He married here about 1818 a daughter of William Kirkland dec'd. He is now upwards of 85 years of age, but still vigorous and able, preferring to review old scenes on foot rather than otherwise, and briskly walked from the depot to Almoint, a distance of nearly two miles.

Col. W. L. deRosset of Wilmington reached here on Saturday morning.

See important ad. of C. C. Taylor, "Important sale."

Mercury on Tuesday morning last at 56 here.

Grangers, see ad. of Patron of Husbandry, published at Memphis, Tenn.

The New York Home Journal has reduced its price to \$2. per annum. For particulars concerning this fine paper, see ad. on 4th page.

On the first page will be found an article on the subject of disturbing congregations, originally set up for our local columns, but crowded out. The suggestions there made are still operative.

Col. W. H. Jordan was severely hurt last week in raising a tobacco barn, a piece of timber falling on his head, and making an ugly scalp wound across the forehead. We are glad to learn he is recovering, though suffering much.

The negro Ezez Wilson, captured and committed to Hillsboro jail recently for burglaries committed in Caswell, was last week delivered to the Sheriff of that county.

David Williams escaped lunatic from Hillsboro jail, and who assaulted Mr. Wesley Gattis in Chatham has been sent to the Asylum at Raleigh.

One lady brought into town last week, and sold, fifty dollars worth of dried fruit. This would represent at present prices and including the different varieties and grades of fruit, about 800 pounds; and this in turn, would represent about 400 bushels of fresh fruit. She was no idle lady.

In a Nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of dying and fretting, there is to be found Dr. Buff's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Orange at the University.

Among the new students who have entered the University at this session are the following young gentlemen from Orange County: Wm. F. Roberts, James A. Albright, Bob P. Pelt, H. B. Estelle, James H. Roblin, and John W. Mallett.

The Daily Review.

This sprightly sheet, the mouthpiece of our bourbon friend Jamie comes to us somewhat irregularly. It is a singular fact that no copy ever comes alone, it drops in upon us pairs or triplets, as if it was afraid from its small size, to travel alone. But if little, it is "loud," and has nothing to fear. It is a David among Goliaths. See to it, brother Jamie that it comes more regularly.

The Tropical Year.

Most of the large vacant lots within the corporate limits of Hillsboro were in wheat this year and gave fine yields. Most of them were broken up directly after harvest, say about the 20th of June, and put in corn. That corn is now in full ear, and will all mature. The corn is the usual crop of the country, and will average 14 feet in height. Can the great West beat this? Two full crops of the staple crops of the country in one year on the same ground is as much as one in the temperate zone can ask.

Roanoke Agricultural Fair.

Thanks to Dr. H. E. Manning, Secretary, for a complimentary ticket to the Eighth Annual Exposition of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society to be held at Winston on the 22d, 24th, 25th and 26th of October. The Fair has always been attractive, and Orange county has always been represented, and will no doubt be attracted as well by the fine character of the Exhibition, as by the social delights of the Roanoke county.

Cutting Tobacco.

Our Flat River friends tell us that tobacco is ripening fast and the business of cutting has begun in earnest. Generally the crop is all that it has given promise of. Other crops on Flat River, particularly corn, are wonderfully fine. From other sections, tobacco reports are conflicting. In extreme areas there is complaint that the leaf is narrow, and there is much disposition to lay the blame to fraudulent fertilizers. But with all drawbacks, the general crop will be a good one, and is undoubtedly a very large one.

County Commissioners.

The Board had a busy session last week, adjourning on Saturday, and transacting ably and faithfully all the business coming before it. They made a satisfactory settlement with the County Treasurer of both the general county funds and of the school fund; they revised the jury list and drew the jury for the next Court; they visited the Poor House, took a full inventory of the property, and took such other steps as are necessary for the proper conduct of the establishment. And in regard to the Poor House, it well to state just here, that they found it in excellent condition, and conducted with the best reference to economy and the humane care of the inmates.

In the revision of the tax lists, the Commissioners have reached a conclusion creditable to their administrative capacity, their integrity, and their economy; and one that will be gratifying to the people of the county. They have reduced the aggregate county tax from 42 cents to 30 cents. The State tax being the same, the total tax this year will be 66 cents against 80 cents last year.

The county is blessed with faithful intelligent and industrious Commissioners, men who sympathize deeply in the general public distress and who are earnestly solicitous to remove every possible burden from a debt oppressed people, and who are rigidly hostile to any unnecessary expense. And it would be unjust, in this connection to withhold the tribute due to the Chairman of the Board, Jones Watson Esq., who is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, sagacious in dealing with the financial troubles of the county, and to whom the county is very largely indebted for its release from the burden of debt that lay upon it, and for the adoption of the system that has led to the very appreciable diminution of the burden of taxation.

In the other Commissioners, he has had efficient and faithful conductors, and the county is to be congratulated in the possession of a directory against whom no well founded complaint can possibly be brought, and to which may truthfully be applied the commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

Inferior Courts.

On another page will be found information of the action of as many counties as we have from on the subjects of Inferior Courts.

Upon this subject we have spoken, not as the advocate of the system, but with the sincere wish to throw some light. We must say, that in this effort, we stand entirely alone, not having had a single word of counsel, encouragement or addition to our information. And we know that we meet the opposition of some who fear that special private interests will be jeopardized by the erection of the proposed tribunal. If anything will bring us into the attitude of a partisan upon this question, it will be to combat that sedish spirit which subordinates public good to private interests.

With the steady increase of crime, with a constantly crowded jail; with a heavy tax entailed upon the county for the maintenance of the prisoners; and with the total disregard to private or civil business in the Courts, we are fully convinced that the establishment of these Courts must in time become a matter of necessity. But as the question has not been decided by Orange as by other counties; and as more time has been reserved for full consideration, we hope that time will be improved to examine it in all its bearings; and when it is decided, then it will have been decided neither ignorantly nor hastily.

The Court House Square.

We call attention to the notice of the town Commissioners giving warning against the practice of hitching horses to the Court House fence.

The County Commissioners have recently finished handsome improvements to the Court House building and grounds; and now the town Commissioners have made the addition of a good gravelled walk around the square. It is to protect this and the new fence that the notice is given; and it is right that a practice which was allowable when the Court yard was a town common should end, when it is a nicely enclosed public square.

Henry M. Sikes a young white man, was committed to jail on Friday last on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes and a piece of sole leather from the store of C. M. Parks. He was charged in two separate warrants, and required to give a bond of \$100 in each case, failing to do which, he was committed. The goods were found in possession of the defendant, who admits the taking, but said he intended to return to the store and pay for them.

Under the operations of a search warrant on the premises of the prisoner who lives some miles West of town, upwards of fifty dollars worth of goods, identified as the property of C. M. Parks, were recovered, and a large quantity of goods belonging to other persons, not yet identified.

Death of Patterson McBride.

We learn through the Raleigh Observer that this well known citizen of Chapel Hill died suddenly in Hertford County from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. McDade has occupied very considerable prominence in this county, was for many years an active Magistrate, and in 1848 represented Orange in the House of Commons. For two or three years past he lived in the county in which he died. He was probably about 70 years of age. His remains were brought to Chapel Hill for interment.

The University.

A pleasant letter from Chapel Hill which we would like to make larger use of if space permitted, informs us that on Saturday morning there were present 128 students, of whom 32 were "newies," and several more of the old ones were expected. As a class, our correspondent remarks, the students are well prepared. Several of them are grown men, and some have been to other Colleges. All the faculty are present and Dr. Charles Phillips is well again. Our friend adds, "Prof. Simonds, the new Professor, gives universal satisfaction. He is six feet, two, very handsome, can handle spiders, snakes &c. with impunity. He teaches Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Entomology. He collects specimen birds, bugs, and curiosities for the Museum. A live Alligator was received a few days ago."

Gerrman Miller.

The first season of experimental culture of this new (to us) forage plant has passed, and we believe with thorough conviction of its great value all who have tried it. We have seen two or three crops, of which we can personally speak; one in town, raised by Dr. Hooker, which was sown somewhat thinly, but which attained a fine height, and was heavily headed. Mr. W. B. Gordon had a piece of rather more than one acre from which he estimates that he cut fifteen thousand pounds. This may be an over estimate; but we saw the Millet standing in crooks after being cut and the field looked as if all the forage of the neighboring farms had been dumped upon it. Mr. —— Harris who lives not far from Mebaneville tells us that from a little less than two acres, he cut eleven loads, each one of which he believes weighed a ton. This was on land not specially prepared for Millet. Last year it was in corn, and the yield of the two acres was five bushels.

The general testimony is uniform as to its nutritive qualities, and all stock are excessively fond of it. In reply to the question whether it is an exhausto, all say that it is not so as an excessive extent. A crop that yields so heavily must draw upon the land. But a crop that pays so well is worth the trouble to manure and prepare well. High culture always pays well, and this is the system that must be adopted to make farming pay. A few acres well cultivated pay better than a large number neglected. Millet, by the abundance of manure making substance, renders the work of restoring exhausted lands less difficult.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood at depreciating, but rather as recommending, professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needless. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for a debility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of loiy, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It coddles and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, mental despondency, checks premature decay, and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

Maj. D. H. Gates.

We had a pleasant call on Wednesday last from this old citizen of Orange, now a prosperous farmer of Union County, Kentucky. Maj. Gates left Orange in 1837 and returns after an absence of ten years to visit his old home and his many friends, and to tempt them, by his narrative of the wonderful resources of the county of his adoption to follow his fortunes. And truly he paints a gorgeous picture of fertile lands, exuberant crops, and a moving, active, energetic people, well worthy to reap the harvest that so bountifully responds to labor. Lands that produce 75 bushels of corn to the acre are the common heritage of the farmer. Wheat makes a return of 25 to 30, and tobacco yields from one thousand to two thousand pounds to the acre. The magnificent Ohio, with its broad bosom thronged with steamboats, and the land scoured with rail roads, offer ready means of transportation for the overwhelming surplus of production.

But as we replied to Dr. Roscoe Hooker when he tempted us with his pictures of Beaufort county, we answer Major Gates that Orange combines more and greater variety of advantages than any region we know of, and it only depends upon her sons whether they will be realized.

Revenue Raids.

General Gorman, with officers Lamond and Moore have late been raiding through this county in search of illicit stills. They have broken up several establishments, destroying mash tubs, spilling beer &c. but have only captured one still, the property of —— Weddin. On Friday, the party seized here three catties of tobacco in the depot and one in the store of George Laws Jr.; said tobacco being shipped by a Baltimore house to this place and seized on the ground of being improperly stamped.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health.

THE STRIKE.

I must have what you owe me at once. There is no excuse for you not paying now. The country is full of everything to pay with. If you cannot pay now, you never intend to do so. I have given out a good many accounts in the last few days for collection, and am determined to have every account on the books settled at once.

I am tired selling goods to parties allowing accounts to stand twelve months, and then wait six or twelve months again for corn or wheat or other produce to advance in price before they can pay part on their bills.

I think some of you have treated me badly.

This is the last notice of the kind I shall give through the paper.

G. M. PARKS.

Aug. 23d.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD, OF COMMISSIONERS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

For the Month of September 1877.

Sept. 3d Board of Commissioners met this day. It was ordered that S. D. Tiley be released from paying Poll Tax for 1877 on account of disability.

Geo. Laws, Superior Court Clerk, tendered his bond which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

Alexander Smith Constable for Hillsboro Township tendered his bond which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

John M. McDade was appointed Constable for Cedar Grove Township.

Wm. Minor Constable for Bingham Township.

Willie C. Weaver Constable for Chapel Hill Township.

Sept. 4th The Board Commissioners visited the Poor House.

Sept. 5th The Board proceeded to revise the Jury Box for the present year.

The following Jury were drawn for the next term of the Superior Court; for the 1st week:

Alexander Dickson, George Piper,

William Fowler, G. C. Farthing, James J. Pratt, Henry Pickett, Wm. H. Bush, Rudlin Dodson, Nelson Nichols, D. M. Durham, George Faunce, W. H. Turnorne, Alexander Warner, John A. Woods, Elijah Andrews, John Malone, Thomas Strain, L. G. Lynch, James N. Unstead, John Thompson, Thomas Wilson, Thomas J. Freedland, Cain McCarlton, John M. Gattis, Gaston Roberts, Samuel M. Wilkinson, Benjamin Kinloch, Richard Hailey, William T. Tate, Thomas J. Wilson, Robert M. McCausley, W. W. Allison, Wm. R. Faudett, Henry B. Marcom, John Nevills Sr. and Alfred Ward.

FOR 2ND WEEK.

Ezekiel Sartin, Israel Turner, A. P. Cates, Wm. T. Bacon, California Massey, John F. Strayhorn, A. J. Compton, S. A. Thaxton, Charles E. Wilson, J. A. Thompson, John Cheek, Jos. Lunsford, Samuel Terry, Wm. R. Lloyd, Hilary Sparrow, J. W. Carlton, C. P. Warren, George Ghol.

Sept. 6th The Board of Education voted with the Treasurer for the School fund.

It was ordered that the balance due to teachers for Schools taught heretofore be paid out of the school fund for 1877, and the teachers' receipts shall be a sufficient voucher for the Treasurer.

All balances due Districts still stand to their credit.

There is a balance of School money due to District No. 4 Chapel Hill Township for colored, which balance is to be transferred to District No. 5.

It was ordered that the children in District No. 27 who go to School in the adjoining District in Wake County draw the amount proportioned to each child.

The Board of Education adjourned to meet again on Saturday the 22nd day of September 1877 for the purpose of proportioning the School fund for the present year.

Sept. 7th The Board of Education voted with the Treasurer for Schools taught heretofore to be paid out of the school fund for 1877, and the teachers' receipts shall be a sufficient voucher for the Treasurer.

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Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 12, 1877.

THE RECORDER.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS OF SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months	\$5	6 months	\$9	12 months	\$15
2 " "	\$10	"	\$18	"	\$25
3 " "	\$15	"	\$20	"	\$30
Half column 3 months	\$30	6 mos.	\$50	12 mos.	\$95
column 3 months	\$50	6 mos.	\$100	12 mos.	\$190

DON'T ALLOW THE COWS TO SHRINK.

The milk yielded by a cow represents the only basis of profit to her owner. When the milk ceases she becomes a bill of expense. The dairyman, then should study how to keep up a full flow of milk through the whole season. He must remember that if the milk is allowed to shrink in quantity, from poor pasturage, it cannot be again recovered when the feed is good. If the dairyman has green food, such as green oats, peas or corn, let him feed those; but if he has not such green food, he should then resort to grain to make up a full ration. Four to eight quarts of bran or middlings to each cow per day, or four quarts of oats, or corn meal, will keep up the flow of milk while the grass is short. The extra food will be paid for each day by the milk it produces, besides keeping up the quantity of milk ready to be consumed when the grass grows again from fall rains. What we wish to impress upon the minds of all dairymen is, that under all circumstances, the only chance of profit in a dairy must be from liberal feeding to produce a uniform and abundant flow of milk; and when a dairyman makes up his mind that he cannot afford to feed liberally, he had better sell his cows at once, and get out of a losing business. We know a man with twenty cows, who watches the condition of his pasture, and the thrifit and yield of his cows constantly, and adds extra feed, in罢, at ones on any appearance of falling off in milk; and the consequence is that his annual yield of milk is fifty per cent, more than many of his neighbors, while the cost of the extra food is not one-third what he receives from the extra yield for the season. Do not be afraid to trust your cows with a few quarts of grain per day. They will pay for it every night.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

CULTIVATION VS. MANURE.

In passing through the country one mat- ter of neglect is quite noticeable; the cultivation is behind-hand. Not only are the gardens full of weeds, but the corn and potatoes exhibit a want of thorough culture. There is no royal road to a clear garden and clean fields of good crops. Smoothing over occasionally will never answer. The horse and the cultivator must be employed continuously and to some purpose. The only way is to begin early and keep at it. The main difference in size of corn and potatoes through the country is the amount of fertilizers employed half as much as through the lack of timely and thorough cultivation in a large number of cases.

It is quite noticeable that when a large amount of manure is put upon land the weeds grow more abundantly and with great thriftiness, so that though manure may take the place of cultivation in one sense, in another, highly manured ground requires even more cultivation to keep the food in the right channels of growth.

However, the best thing a man can do upon land that is not very good in order to secure growth is make his tillage as perfect as possible. The writer has had a little experience in growing trees without manure. The farm and garden required all the manure that could be obtained. Our trees were upon poor soil, so poor that a June grass seed would not form, and in lieu of fertilizers, the cultivator was used; once in ten days, all through the growing season for one year these trees were cultivated and a shrifter lot were never seen in any soil or with any treatment. The secret lies in the fact that trees need a vast amount of moisture to support their growth; the cultivator passing through the soil so often keeps the soil open and in condition to hold the moisture near the surface where the roots could partake of it; and again the pulverization of the soil was just the process to fit the elements of plant growth for the use of the trees.

MAKING FIRM BUTTER.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* gives the following plan by which, under ordinary circumstances, he gets firm butter, which, if not now, is nevertheless not generally practiced. He says: "My cellar is so constructed that it is cool, so that it is not cool enough to churn. I never want cream churned the day it is taken off. It does not come to butter as easily, nor make as good an article as to let it stand and ripen, and, at the same time, get the temperature lower. My cellar is 18 feet deep, 20 feet wide, and 45 long, cemented on the bottom. I exercise a great deal of care about keeping my cellar cool; I take out the windows on cool nights and no others, and shut them early in the morning.

Now, if I could not get my cream sufficiently cool without, I would have a box made of plank, deep enough to hold my pails of cream and three or four inches to spare, so as to set them on some bars at the bottom, also to lay chunks of ice; have a pipe run out at one corner to carry off the water into the drain. I always make it a point to churn early in the morn-

ing, while the other hands are milking, which would be a great help to those churning above the ground, as one can get it out of the way in the cool of the day. My churning room is just out of the main cellar, 12x40 feet, and 10 feet deep, and so cool I find, no trouble at all in handling butter in the hottest weather.

Where one churns upstairs and the cream, of course, is growing warmer all the time in very warm weather, the temperature should be, at the start, as low as 50 degrees, if possible.

RIDDING HOUSES OF VERMIN.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says the following is fatal to all sorts of vermin that prove such a vexation to the good housekeeper: Two pounds of alum dissolved in three or four quarts of boiling water. Let it remain over the fire till all the alum is dissolved. Then apply it with a brush, while boiling hot, to every joint or crevices in the closet where ants or cockroaches intrude, to all the pantry shelves, and to the joints and crevices of bedsheets. Brush all the cracks in the floor and mopboards with this mixture. A cement of borax of lime and powdered alum used to stop up rat holes, and the walls and cracks and corners washed with the above mentioned hot alum and borax, will drive away rats as well as insects.

STUMBLING HORSES.

The best horse indeed may stumble. If it arises from a heavy fore-hand, and forelegs being too much under, the horse, or being too narrow in the breast, no one can alter the natural shape of the animal. A young, overgrown animal, and one of spirit, if not properly broken in, will commonly stumble. If it arises from tender-footedness knock-kneedness, or feet turned in or out, you will find it a difficult matter to remedy. A tight rein is a caution that should not be omitted. In purchasing a horse, if he has scars, or the hair be broken on the legs, and if he springs out when he stumbles as if he feared a whip or spur, you may beware of a stumbling jaded and perpetual faller. A big horse is usually a stumbler. In the majority of cases tripping is found to be practiced by young overgrown horses before they have arrived at maturity. A known stumbler should never be ridden, but should be put to slow, heavy work.



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AT LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES, AND LOS ANGELES.

AT DENVER, DENVER, AND DENVER.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNEAPOLIS, AND MINNEAPOLIS.

AT ATLANTA, ATLANTA, AND ATLANTA.

AT BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, AND BIRMINGHAM.

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